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THE
MUSTER ROLL
OF THE
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

IN THE
Norman Army,
COMMANDED BY
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR: X

WITH
An Historical Account of the BATTLE of HASTINGS;
and some interesting Particulars respecting the
ABBEY of WALTHAM HOLY-CROSS, founded
by KING HAROLD.

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THE
MUSTER ROLL
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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

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Norman Army

COMPILED BY
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

A Historical Account of the Battle of Hastings
and some interesting particulars respecting the
Army of William the Conqueror, fought
in 1066.



HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

THE Norman Fleet and Army, amounting to 3000 Vessels and 60,000 Men, had been assembled early in the Summer at the Mouth of the small River Dive, and all the Troops had been immediately embarked; but the Winds proved long contrary, and detained them in that Harbour. The Authority, however, of the Duke, the good Discipline maintained among the Seamen and Soldiers, and the great Care in supplying them with Provisions, had prevented any Disorder, when at last the Wind became favourable, and enabled them to sail along the Coast till they reached St. Valori; there were, however, several Vessels lost in this short Voyage, and as the Wind proved again adverse, the Army began to imagine that

that Heaven had declared against them, and that, notwithstanding the Pope's Benediction, they were destined to certain Destruction,

These bold Warriors, who despised real Dangers, were very subject to the Dread of imaginary ones, and many of them began to mutiny, some of them even to desert their Colours, when the Duke, in order to support their drooping Hopes, ordered a Procession to be made with the Reliques of St. Valori, and Prayers to be said for more favourable Weather. The Wind instantly changed; and as this Incident happened on the Feast of St. Michael, the tutelar Saint of Normandy, the Soldiers, fancying they saw the Hand of Heaven, in all these concurring Circumstances, set out with the greatest Alacrity. They met with no Opposition on their Passage. A great Fleet, which Harold had assembled, and which had cruised all the Summer off the Isle of Wight, having been dismissed on his receiving false Intelligence, that William, discouraged by contrary Winds and other Accidents, had laid aside his Preparations.

THE Norman Armament, proceeding in great Order, arrived, without any material Loss, at
Pevensey

Pevensey in Suffex, and the Army quietly disembarked. The Duke himself, as he leaped on Shore, happened to stumble and fall; but had the presence of Mind to turn the Omen to his Advantage, by calling aloud, that he had taken Possession of the Country.

THE Joy and Alacrity of William and his Army was so great, that they were no wise discouraged, when they heard of Harold's great Victory over the Norwegians; they seemed rather to wait with Impatience for his Arrival. Harold having advanced by hasty Marches to meet the Duke, the English and Normans now prepared themselves for this important Decision; but the Aspect of Things on the Night before the Battle (14 October, 1066) was very different in the two Camps—the English spent the Time in Jollity, Riot, and Disorder;—the Normans in Devotion and Prayer.

On the Morning, the Duke called together the most considerable of his Commanders, and made them a Speech suitable to the Occasion. He next divided his Army into three Lines; the first, led by Montgomery, consisted of Archers and light-armed Infantry; the second, command-
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ed by Martel, was composed of his bravest Troops, heavy armed, and ranged in close Order; his Cavalry, at whose Head he placed himself, formed the third Line, and were so disposed, that they stretched beyond the Infantry, and flanked each Wing of the Army. He ordered the Signal of Battle to be given; and the whole Army, moving at once, and singing the Hymn or Song of Roland the famous Peer of Charlemagne, advanced in Order, and with Alacrity, towards the Enemy.

HAROLD had seized the Advantage of a rising Ground, and having drawn some Trenches to secure his Flanks, he resolved to stand upon the defensive, and to avoid all Action with the Cavalry, in which he was inferior. The Kentish Men were placed in the Van, a Post which they had always claimed as their Due. The Londoners guarded the Standard; and the King himself, accompanied by his two valiant Brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, dismounting, placed themselves at the Head of the Infantry, and expressed the Resolution to conquer or perish in the Action. The first Attack of the Normans was desperate, but was received with equal Valour by the English; and after a furious Combat, which remained long undecided,

undecided, the former, overcome by the Difficulty of the Ground, and hard pressed by the Enemy, began first to relax their Efforts, then to retreat, and Confusion was spreading among the Ranks; when William, who found himself on the Brink of Destruction, hastened, with a select Band, to the Relief of his dismayed Forces. His Presence restored the Action; the English were obliged to retire with Loss; and the Duke, ordering his second Line to advance, renewed the Attack with fresh Forces, and with redoubled Courage.— Finding that the Enemy, aided by the Advantage of the Ground, and animated by the Example of their Prince, still made a vigorous Resistance, he tried a Stratagem, which was very difficult in its Management, but which seemed adviseable in his desperate Situation, where, if he gained not a decisive Victory, he was totally undone.—He commanded his Troops to make a hasty Retreat, and to allure the Enemy from their Ground by the Appearance of Flight.

THIS Artifice succeeded against those inexperienced Soldiers, who, heated by the Action, and sanguine in their Hopes, precipitately followed the Normans into the Plain. William gave Orders, that at once the Infantry should face
about

about upon their Pursuers, and the Cavalry make an Assault upon their Wings; and both of them pursue the Advantage which the Surprise and Terror of the Enemy must give them.

IN that critical and decisive Moment, the English were repulsed with great Slaughter, and driven back to the Hill, where, being rallied by the Bravery of Harold, they were able, notwithstanding their Loss, to maintain the Post, and continue the Combat. The Duke tried the same Stratagem a second Time, with the same Success; but even after this double Advantage, he still found a great Body of the English, who, maintaining themselves in firm Array, seemed determined to dispute the Victory to the last Extremity. He ordered his heavy-armed Infantry to make an Assault upon them, while his Archers, placed behind, should gall the Enemy, who were exposed by the Situation of the Ground, and who were intent on defending themselves against the Swords and Spears of their Assailants.

By this Disposition he at last prevailed. Harold was slain by an Arrow while he was combating with great Bravery at the Head of his Men; his Brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, shared the

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the same Fate ; and the English, discouraged by the Fall of those Princes, gave ground on all Sides, and were pursued with great Slaughter by the victorious Normans. A few Troops, however, of the vanquished, had still the Courage to turn upon their Pursuers, and, attacking them in deep and miry Ground, obtained some Revenge for the Slaughter and Dishonour of the Day ; but the Appearance of the Duke obliged them to seek their Safety by Flight, and Darknefs saved them from any farther Pursuit by the Enemy.

Thus was gained by William, Duke of Normandy, the great and decisive Victory of Hastings, after a Battle fought from Morning till Sun-set, and which seemed worthy, by the heroic Valour displayed by both Armies, to decide the Fate of a mighty Kingdom.—William had three Horses killed under him, and there fell near 15,000 Men on the Side of the Normans: The Loss was still more considerable on that of the vanquished; the dead Body of Harold was brought to William, and was generously restored to his Mother without Ransom, who conveyed it to Waltham-Abbey in Essex, where it was interred.

EARLY in the Morning, the Day after the Battle, Odo, Bishop of Baieux, sung Mass for those who were slain. The Duke of Normandy, after that, being desirous to know the State of his Army, caused a Clerk who had written the Muster-Roll when they embarked at St. Valori, to call those Officers over by Name who had been in the Battle, of whom the following is a correct Account, extracted from ancient and authentic Records.

Odo, Bishop of Baieux	Robert Sire de Beauvou
Robert Comte de Montaign	Le Sire Danou
Baldwin de Buillon	Le Sire Sotoville
Roger Comte de Beaumont	Le Sire de Maigneville
William Mallet	Le Sire de Tancarville
Le Sieur de Montfort	Eustace Dambleville
William de Vieuxpont	Le Sire de Magnaville
Neel de S. Saueur	Le Sire de Grantmesnil
Le Sieur de Fouquiers	William Crespin
Henry Seigneur de Feriers	Le Sire de St. Martin
Le Sieur de D'aubemare	William de Moulins
William Sieur de Romare	Le Sire de Puis
Le Sieur de Lithehare	Geoffy Sire de Mainne
Le Sire de Touque	Auffroy de Bohon
Le Sire de la Marc	Auffroy and Moujier de
Le Sire de Neauhou	Cartrait
Le Sire de Pirou	William de Garennes

Hugh

Hugh de Gournay Sire de	Robert Bertram de Tort
Bray	Le Sire de Seulle
Le Comte Hugh de Gour-	Le Sire de Dorival
nay	Le Sire de Breval
Eugemont de L'Aigle	Le Sire de St. Jehan
Le Vicomte de Touars	Le Sire de Bris
Le Sire de Biars	Le Sire de Homme
Le Sire de Solligny	Le Sire de Sauchhay
Le Bouteiller D'aubigny	Le Sire de Cailly
Le Sire de Maire	Le Sire de Tilly
Richard D'aerienchin	Le Sire Romelly
Le Sire de Vitry	Mar de Basqueville
Le Sire de Lacey	Le Sire de Preaulx
Le Sire de Val Dary	Le Sire de Gonis
Le Sire de Tracy	Le Sire de Sainceaulx
Hue Sire de Montfort	Le Sire de Moulloy
Le Sire de Piquegney	Le Sire de Monciaulx
Hamon de Kaieu	Le Sire de S. Saen de Sydonis
Le Sire de Despinay	Le Sire de la Kiviere
Le Sire de Port	Le Sire de Salnarville
Le Sire de Jorcy	Le Sire de Roney
Le Sire de Jort	Eude de Beauquie
Le Sire de Rivers	Le Sire de Oblie
William de Moyonne	Le Sire de Sacie
Raoul Jessen de Tinqualez	Le Sire de Naffie
Roger Marmion	Le Visquaius de Chymes
Raoul de Guel	Le Sire du Sap
Aunel de Byars	Le Sire de Glofs
Paannel du Monstier Hu-	Le Sire de Mine
bert	Le

Le Sire de Glanville	William Patrie de la Laund
Le Sire de Breencon	Hugh de Mortemer
Le Vicomte de Partay	Le Sire de Danuillers
Raoul de Morimont	Le Sire de Donnebaut
Pierre de Bailleul Sire de	Le Sire de St. Cler
Fescamp	Robert le Fitz Herneys
Le Sire de Beaufault	de Orleans
Le Sire de Tilliers	Le Sire de Harecourt
Le Sire de Pacy	Le Sire de Crevecœur
Le Seneschal de Torcy	Le Sire de D'eincourt
Le Sire de Gacy	Le Sire de Brimetot
Le Sire de Douilly	Le Sire de Combray
Le Sire de Sacy	Le Sire de Daunay
Le Sire de Vacy	Le Sire de Fontenay
Le Sire de Tourneur	Le Comte de Evreux
Le Sire de Praeres	Le Sire de Rebelchil
William de Coulombieres	Alain Fergant Comte de
Hugh Sire de Bollebec	Bretagne
Richard Sire de Dorbec	Le Sire de St. Vallery
Le Sire de Bouneboz	Le Comte de Eu
Le Sire de Tresgoz	Gaultier Giffard Comte
Le Sire de Montfiquet	de Longueville
Hugh le Bigot de Maletot	Le Sire D'estouteville
Le Sire de la Hay	Le Comte Thomas Daub-
Le Sire de Mowbray	malle
Le Sire de Say	W. Comte de Hoymes &
Le Sire de la Ferte	Darques
M. Bouteuillain	Le Sire de Bereville
H. Trouffebaut	Le Sire de Breante

Le Sire de Freanville
 Le Sire de Pauilly
 Le Sire de Clere
 Toustan du Bec
 Le Sire de Maugny
 Roger de Montgomery
 Amauri de Touars

Hugh Comte D'Estaples
 William de Warrene
 Geoffrey Martel
 William Fitz Osberne
 Comte de Breteuil
 Eustace Comte de Boulogne

WHEN William had established himself on the Throne, many of the above Commanders returned to the Continent with their Troops. The following are those Normans to whom Lands were granted in England, from whom are descended many of the principal Nobility.

John de Maundeville
 Barnard de Freville
 Gilbert de Frankville
 Symond de Roteville
 B. de Neuville
 R. de Coleville
 C. de Carville
 S. de Stoteville
 J. de Monum
 Adam de Undeville
 Richard de Rochville
 Hugo de Doville

Robert de Euville
 Hugo de Morville
 A. de Warville
 H. de Bonum
 W. de Vignoum
 R. de Vispount
 W. de Bailbeof
 S. de Baleyn
 H. de Marreys
 J. de Aquleyne
 G. Agilon
 R. de Chamberlayne

N. de

N. de Vendres	C. Panner
H. de Verdon	H. Pontrel
H. de Verto	J. de Rivers
C. de Vernon	T. de Reville
H. Hardul	W. de Beauchamp
C. Cappan	R. de Beaupall
W. de Camville	E. de Ou
J. de Cameyes	F. Lovell
R. de Rotes	S. de Troys
R. de Boyes	J. de Artel
W. de Warren	John de Montbrugge
J. de Wardboys	H. de Mont Serel
W. de Audeley	W. Trufsbut
R. de Vaures	W. Truffell
K. Dynham	H. Byfet
G. de Vargenteyn	R. Baffet
J. de Hastings	R. Molet
G. de Haftank	H. Malouile
L. de Burge	G. Bonnet
R. de Butuileyn	P. de Bonville
H. de Malebranch	S. de Rouile
S. de Malemain	N. de Norbeck
G. de Houteville	J. de Corbet
H. Hauteyn	W. de Montague
R. de Morteyn	S. de Mountfychet
R. de Mortimer	J. de Geneuyle
G. de Kanoville	H. Gyffard
E. de Columb	J. de Say
W. Paynel	J. Gibbard

R. de

R. de Chalons
 S. de Chauward
 H. Feret
 Hugo Pepard
 J. de Harecourt
 H. de Haunfard
 J. de Lamare
 P. de Mauteuers
 G. de Ferron
 R. de Ferrers
 J. de Desty
 W. de Werders
 H. de Borneville
 J. de Saint Denys
 S. de Sinclere
 R. de Gorges
 E. de Gemere
 W. de Feus
 S. de Filberd
 H. de Turberville
 R. de Trobleneur
 R. de Angon
 T. de Morer
 T. de Rotelet
 H. de Espenser
 R. de St. Puenten
 J. de St. Martin
 G. de Cufan
 W. de St. Léger

M. de Cronu & de Vigen
 S. de Crayel
 R. de Crinker
 N. de Meyuel
 J. de Berners
 S. de Chumly
 E. de Charers
 J. de Gray
 W. de Granger
 S. Baybenyn
 H. Vangers
 E. Bertram
 R. Bygot
 S. Treoly
 J. Trigos
 G. de Feues
 H. Filiot
 R. Taperyn
 S. Talbot
 H. St. Sauer
 J. de Samford
 G. de Vandien
 C. de Vantort
 J. de Chambernon
 N. de Montfort
 R. de Furnevaulx
 W. de Valence
 J. Clarel
 S. de Clerhaus

P. de

P. de Aubermarle
 W. de St. Aurant
 E. de Auganuteys
 S. de Gant
 G. de Malearbe
 H. Mandut
 W. de Chefun
 L. de Chandut
 R. de Filzurs
 B. Vicount de Low
 G. de Cantemere
 J. de Cantelow
 R. de Breaunce
 J. de Broxebeouf
 S. de Bolebec
 B. Mol de Boef
 J. de Muelis
 R. de Brus
 S. de Breeves
 J. de Lille
 J. de Bellile
 J. de Waterville
 G. de Neville
 R. de Neuburgh
 H. de Burgoyne
 G. de Bourgh
 S. de Lymoges
 L. de Lyben
 W. de Helyoun

H. de Hildebron
 R. de Loges
 S. de Seintlo
 J. de Maubank
 P. de St. Malo
 S. de Leoferne
 J. de Louotot
 G. de Abbeville
 H. de Appetot
 W. de Perci
 H. de Laci
 G. de Quincy
 E. Tracy
 R. de la Souche
 J. de St. John
 J. de St. Gorcy
 P. de Boyley
 R. de St. Valeri
 P. de Pinkney
 S. de Pauely
 G. de Monthaut
 J. de Montchesi
 R. de Limoges
 G. de Lucy
 I. de Artois
 N. de Arty
 P. de Grenville
 J. de Greys
 V. de Cressty

F. de Courcy	R. de la Hufe
J. de Lamar	W. de Longeville
H. de Lymasty	P. Longespee
J. de Moubray	J. Pouchardon
G. de Morlaix	R. de la Pomeroy
S. de Gorney	J. de Pountz
R. de Courtenay	R. de Pontlarge
P. de Gournay	R. Estraunge
R. de Coney	J. Savage
J. de la Husey	



DESCRIPTION

Description of Waltham-Abbey.

THE TOWN of WALTHAM is supposed to have been founded by TOVY, Standard Bearer to King Harold, on whom the Lands of Waltham had been bestowed a short Time before by Edward the Confessor. Here Harold built and endowed an Abbey, and dedicated in Honour of a Holy Cross, which is said to have been conveyed there by a Miracle. After the Battle of Hastings, in which Harold and his two Brothers were slain, his Mother obtained Permission of William to deposit their Bodies in this Church. That of Harold remained for some Time undiscovered, and was at last identified by some private Marks, known only to his Mistress; he was buried at the East End of the Church, at the Distance of Forty Yards from what is now the Extent of the Building that Way. A plain Tomb of grey Marble is supposed to have been erected over him; but there seems to be no Certainty, either as to the Tomb, or his reputed Epitaph; some Accounts allowing him only the following expressive Epithet to accompany his Name to Posterity:

HAROLD INFELIX.

A very small Portion of the original Building now remains: The Tower at the West End was erected in the Time of Queen Mary, whose Name, with that of her Husband Philip, are inscribed on the Front of it. The small projecting Building on the South Side, is evidently an Addition to the original Church; it was at first intended, and was probably used as a Chapel; afterwards it was appropriated to the Purpose of a School; but is now fitted up as a Vestry. The Inside of the Church differs essentially from the external Part; almost the Whole of this, is undoubtedly as ancient as the Foundation; it is a beautiful and magnificent Specimen of Saxon Architecture, simply grand in all its Forms, consisting of the large round Arch with zig-zag Mouldings, supported by massy circular and multangular Columns, with rude but varied Capitals; some of the Columns have broad Indentings winding round them, which are supposed formerly to have been filled with Brass. The Spectator is impressed with the Magnificence and Grandeur of the Fabric the Moment he enters it, and cannot but lament the Destruction of so superb an Edifice, what remains being only the Nave of the original Church.

THE Scite on which the Abbey-House stood, and the Land adjoining, is now occupied by a Gardener; but the Ground is choaked up with such a prodigious Quantity of the Rubbish of the old Building, that it is obliged to be trenched before it can be used for the Purposes of Vegetation. In performing this Operation, in the Year 1789, a Stone Coffin was discovered, at such a Distance East of the present Church, as answers to the Spot where the Body of Harold is supposed to have been buried; the Coffin was very substantial, and contained a complete Skeleton, enclosed in Lead, which was immediately stripped off by the Workmen, and sold to a neighbouring Plumber. There was no Inscription, or Sculpture of any Kind, on the Coffin, except the Waltham Cross, which resembled that borne in the Arms, and extended nearly the whole Length of the Coffin. It now lies in the Garden, and appears to be decaying from Exposure to the Air. It was quite found when discovered, although it had probably lain there near Seven Hundred Years:

THE Abbey was valued at the Dissolution at £900. per Annum.



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